

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 2. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1811.

[No. 1317.—Vol. 25.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.—TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS, if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

Just Published
AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY
GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
OR NEW
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;
CONTAINING

A comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles of that most copious language, according to the most approved modern standards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.

Postlethwait's Tavern,
Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Lime-
stone-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.
J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.

January 20, 1810.

JAMES BERTHOUD & SON,
Commission Merchants,
SHIPPINGPORT (FALLS OF THE OHIO.)
Have just received a quantity of
BROWN SUGAR, LOGWOOD,
COFFEE, FISH, RICE, TANNER'S OIL, &c.
Which they will dispose of for Cash, at their
customerly low prices.—Also a quantity of Sa-
line salt.

July 3d, 1810.

CASH

Will be given for two or three likely
NEGRO BOYS from the age of fifteen to eighteen.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

Wanted to hire for a term of years,
A FEW NEGRO BOYS.
ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER HEREOF.

July 22d, 1810.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR
For Sale at this Office.

To Blacksmiths.

WANTED, a Blacksmith of good character and sobriety, to manage a shop at Nashville, Tennessee. One acquainted with the White Smith's business would be preferred—to such a one, good wages will be given, by

GEO. POYZER,

November 9th, 1810.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH
Will be given for clean combed
HOGS' BRISTLES.

Their being scalded does not injure them.

—ALSO—

HORSE HAIR,
of any length—by
JOHN LOCKWOOD,
Corner of Upper and High-Streets,
Lexington, Dec. 18, 1810.

Thomas Rickets posts a Bay
Mare 8 or nine years old branded with W on the
near shoulder, the off hind foot white, a small
star in her forehead and snip on her nose, al-
most 13 hands high, has been lately shod be-
fore, appraised to \$25, some saddle spots.

MORGAN BROWN.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the
29th of October last, a Negro fellow named

HARRY;

he will probably change his name to Henry or
David Lawson—he is about 30 years of age,
but looks something older—he limps a little
when he walks—one of his knees is much larger
than the other—how legged—long visage,
Roman nose, and very long under jaw; he is
about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, not very heavy
made—has a small dent in one of his jaws,
opposite his teeth—he is a tolerable fiddler, &
took a fiddle with him. A reward of twenty
dollars will be given for securing him in jail,
and reasonable expenses if brought home to
me in Jessamine county, or Littleberry Haw-
kins, in Lexington.—It is supposed he will go
to the state of Ohio.

THO: B. SCOTT.

December 14, 1810.

LOST

On the road leading from Lexington to
Nicholasville on Sunday last, a light col-
oured pair of Saddle Bags, containing an
Orleans cord vest. Any person that may
find and deliver the said property to me in
Lexington, or Richard Blanton Nicholas-
ville, shall be amply satisfied for their trou-
ble.

FIELDING GOSNEY.

Lexington, 24th Dec. 1810.

LOVE IN JEOPARDY,
A Tragic Comedy
By ABRAM JONES, of Paris, Ky.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
PRICE 50 CENTS.

WANTED,
TWO HUNDRED HOGSHEADS
TOBACCO
AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS
WHISKEY,

For which the highest going price will be given.
Halstead & Meglone.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on
the waters of Green river, in Green county,
containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton
will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs.

Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado
and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality
—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hogshead 4th proof
Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cognac Brandy—1000
gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold
low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60
days.

Also Trunks of every size and description,
with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and
Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and sin-
gle, with prickers and templets, Graving Plains
with and without arms, different sizes, com-
plete sets of Bench Plains, single and double
ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains
of every description Braces and Bits, &c. &c.
Halstead & Meglone.

Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

FOR SALE,

AT TWO story Brick House and Lot of ground
on main street (in a pleasant part of the town)—
Terms three yearly payments without inter-
est—enquire of the printer.

KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that
those Stables are now occupied by the subscriber,
who begs leave to assure them that he will
at all times pay the most strict attention to horses
left in his care—His extensive knowledge
and known skill in horses, are sufficient to en-
sure him the esteem of his friends.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

FOR SALE,

AVALUABLE AND WELL IMPROVED FARM,

LYING on Henry's mill road, only four
miles from Lexington, containing 150
acres of first rate land well timbered, and plen-
tifully watered. The improvements on this farm
are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large
and commodious dwelling house, and every re-
quisite out building—good still house, barn,
stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and
abundance. About seventy acres of the land
cleared, and in handsome order for cultivation.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as
it is presumed the land will be viewed by those
wishing to purchase.

A general warranty deed will be made the
purchaser, and possession had the first of January next. Application to be made to the sub-
scriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

June 4th, 1810.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON
HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop
to the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near
the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for
sale an extensive stock of GENUINE
MEDICINES, together with a complete
assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRU-
MENTS, made after the latest and most
approved models.

DR. OVERTON will practice PHYS-
IC and SURGERY in Lexington and its neighbor-
hood. He has just procured a portion of unquestionable COW POX
infection, and will communicate the dis-
ease to any person desirous of enjoying its protection.

September 3, 1810.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON

HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop
to the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near
the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for
sale an extensive stock of GENUINE
MEDICINES, together with a complete
assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRU-
MENTS, made after the latest and most
approved models.

DR. OVERTON will practice PHYS-
IC and SURGERY in Lexington and its neighbor-
hood. He has just procured a portion of unquestionable COW POX
infection, and will communicate the dis-
ease to any person desirous of enjoying its protection.

September 3, 1810.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON

HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop
to the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near
the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for
sale an extensive stock of GENUINE
MEDICINES, together with a complete
assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRU-
MENTS, made after the latest and most
approved models.

DR. OVERTON will practice PHYS-
IC and SURGERY in Lexington and its neighbor-
hood. He has just procured a portion of unquestionable COW POX
infection, and will communicate the dis-
ease to any person desirous of enjoying its protection.

September 3, 1810.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON

HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop
to the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near
the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for
sale an extensive stock of GENUINE
MEDICINES, together with a complete
assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRU-
MENTS, made after the latest and most
approved models.

DR. OVERTON will practice PHYS-
IC and SURGERY in Lexington and its neighbor-
hood. He has just procured a portion of unquestionable COW POX
infection, and will communicate the dis-
ease to any person desirous of enjoying its protection.

September 3, 1810.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON

HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop
to the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near
the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for
sale an extensive stock of GENUINE
MEDICINES, together with a complete
assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRU-
MENTS, made after the latest and most
approved models.

DR. OVERTON will practice PHYS-
IC and SURGERY in Lexington and its neighbor-
hood. He has just procured a portion of unquestionable COW POX
infection, and will communicate the dis-
ease to any person desirous of enjoying its protection.

September 3, 1810.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON

HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop
to the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near
the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for
sale an extensive stock of GENUINE
MEDICINES, together with a complete
assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRU-
MENTS, made after the latest and most
approved models.

DR. OVERTON will practice PHYS-
IC and SURGERY in Lexington and its neighbor-
hood. He has just procured a portion of unquestionable COW POX
infection, and will communicate the dis-
ease to any person desirous of enjoying its protection.

September 3, 1810.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON

HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop
to the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near
the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for
sale an extensive stock of GENUINE
MEDICINES, together with a complete
assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRU-
MENTS, made after the latest and most
approved models.

DR. OVERTON will practice PHYS-
IC and SURGERY in Lexington and its neighbor-
hood. He has just procured a portion of unquestionable COW POX
infection, and will communicate the dis-
ease to any person desirous of enjoying its protection.

September 3, 1810.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON

HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop
to the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near
the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for
sale an extensive stock of GENUINE
MEDICINES, together with a complete
assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRU-
MENTS, made after the latest and most
approved models.

DR. OVERTON will practice PHYS-
IC and SURGERY in Lexington and its neighbor-
hood. He has just procured a portion of unquestionable COW POX
infection, and will communicate the dis-
ease to any person desirous of enjoying its protection.

September 3, 1810.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON

HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop
to the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near
the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for
sale an extensive stock of GENUINE
MEDICINES, together with a complete
assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRU-
MENTS, made after the latest and most
approved models.

DR. OVERTON will practice PHYS-
IC and SURGERY in Lexington and its neighbor-
hood. He has just procured a portion of unquestionable COW POX
infection, and will communicate the dis-
ease to any person desirous of enjoying its protection.

September 3, 1810.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON

HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop
to the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near
the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for
sale an extensive stock of GENUINE
MEDICINES, together with a complete
assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRU-
MENTS, made after the latest and most
approved models.

DR. OVERTON will practice PHYS-
IC and SURGERY in Lexington and its neighbor-
hood. He has just procured a portion of unquestionable COW POX
infection, and will communicate the dis-
ease to any person desirous of enjoying its protection.

September 3, 1810.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON

HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop
to the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near
the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for
sale an extensive stock of GENUINE
MEDICINES, together with a complete
assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRU-
MENTS, made after the latest and most
approved models.

DR. OVERTON will practice PHYS-
IC and SURGERY in Lexington and its neighbor-
hood. He has just procured a portion of unquestionable COW POX
infection, and will communicate the dis-
ease to any person desirous of enjoying its protection.

September 3, 1810.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON

HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop
to the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near
the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for
sale an extensive stock of GENUINE
MEDICINES, together with a complete
assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRU-
MENTS, made after the latest and most
approved models.

DR. OVERTON will practice PHYS-
IC and SURGERY in Lexington and its neighbor-
hood. He has just procured a portion of unquestionable COW POX
infection, and will communicate the dis-
ease to any person desirous of enjoying its protection.

September 3, 1810.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON

HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop
to the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near
the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for
sale an extensive stock of GENUINE
MEDICINES, together with a complete
assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRU-
MENTS, made after the latest and most
approved models.

DR. OVERTON will practice

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.

The following letter and report were received from the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

December 11, 1810.

SIR, I have the honor to enclose a Report, prepared in obedience to the act entitled 'An act to establish the Treasury Department.'

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Sir, your obd^t. servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Honorable
The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act to establish the Treasury Department,' the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following Report and Estimates:

REVENUE.

The net revenue arising from duties on merchandize and tonnage which accrued during the year 1809, amounted to

\$10,348,000

The net revenue arising from the same sources, which accrued during the year 1809, amounted, as will appear by the statement (A.) to

\$6,527,000

The statement (B.) exhibits in detail the several species of merchandize and other sources from which that revenue was derived during the year 1809.

It is ascertained that the net revenue arising from the same duties, has, for the three first quarters of the year 1810, exceeded 7,500,000 dollars; and it is believed that it will not, for the whole year, fall short of twelve millions.

The sales of public lands north of the river Ohio have, during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1810, as appears by the statement (C.) amounted to 159,000 acres, and the payments by purchasers to 610,000 dollars.

The same statement shows that the total amount of sales, from the establishment of the land offices in the year 1809, to the 30th of September, 1810, have amounted to 3,163,000 acres, which have produced 6,621,000 dollars; of which sum 1,546,000 dollars remain due by purchasers. The sales in the Mississippi Territory, being (after deducting expenses) appropriated in the first place to the payment of 1,250,000 dollars to the state of Georgia, are distinctly stated.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES.

1. Year ending on the 30th of September 1810.

The actual receipts into the Treasury, during the year ending on the 30th of Sept. 1810 have amounted to

\$8,638,861 17

Making, together with the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of October, 1809, and amounting to

\$5,828,936 01

An aggregate of

\$14,517,797 18

The disbursements during the same year have consisted in the following items, viz.

Civil Department, including miscellaneous expenses, and those incidental to the intercourse with foreign nations

1,249,200 06

Military and Indian Departments

2,514,523 75

Navy

1,674,735 50

Interest on the public debt

2,735,898 91

Total current expenses

8,174,358 22

Payments on account of the principal of the public debt

2,884,409 24

Amounting together, as will appear more in detail by the statement (E.) to

11,058,767 46

And leaving in the Treasury on 30th Sept. 1810 a balance of

3,459,029 72

14,517,797 18

It therefore appears that the actual receipts into the Treasury have exceeded the current expenses of government, including therein the interest on the debt, by a sum of five hundred thousand dollars. The expenses had during the preceding year exceeded the receipts by a sum of thirteen hundred thousand dollars. The difference arises, not from an increase in the receipts, but from a diminution in the expenses, particularly those of the military and naval departments.

2. Last quarter of the year 1810.

The receipts for that quarter will, it is believed, be more than sufficient to defray the current expenses and interest on the debt accruing during the same period. But the payments to be made on account of the principal of the debt in order to complete the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, amounting to more than \$10,000,000, a loan first negotiated for 3,750,000, and afterwards reduced to 2,750,000 dollars, became necessary. The receipts and disbursements for that quarter are therefore estimated as follows:

Receipts into the treasury from the ordinary revenue

2,500,000

Proceeds of the loan receivable on 31st Dec. 1810.

2,750,000

Balance in the Treasury on 1st October 1810.

3,460,000

Expenses, civil, military and naval, estimated 1,570,000.

Interest accruing on the domestic debt

500,000

Payment on account of the public debt, in order to complete the annual appropriation of eight millions, and including the reimbursement of

8,710,000

31st Dec. 1810, on the six per cent. and deferred stocks, and that of same date, of 3,751,125 exchanged six per cent. stock.

4,640,000

6,710,000

2,000,000

8,710,000

3. Year 1811.

The outstanding revenue bonds, after deducting the expenses of collection and allowing for bad debts, will not probably, on the 1st January 1811, fall short of eleven millions and a half of dollars; the actual receipts for the year 1811, on account of the sales of lands, may be estimated at five hundred thousand: and it is presumed that the portion of the revenue arising from importations subsequent to the present year, which will be received in 1811, will be more than sufficient to pay the debentures payable in that year. The actual receipts into the Treasury during that year may therefore be estimated at

\$12,500,000

Estimating the expenses of government for the year 1811, not to exceed the amount actually expended during the year ending on the 30th of September 1810, that is to say—

Expenses of a civil nature, both domestic and foreign

\$1,240,000

Military and Naval Departments

4,190,000

5,430,000

2,550,000

And adding thereto the interest on the public debt, estimated at

7,980,000

The aggregate of the current expenses, exclusively of the payments, on account of the principal of the debt, would not exceed

5,450,000

The payments on account of the principal of the debt will be applicable to the annual reimbursement on the six per cent. & deferred stocks, to the re-payment of the loan of 2,750,000 dollars effected this year, and to the reimbursement in part of the converted six per cent. stock; and must, in order to complete the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, amount to

13,430,000

or about one million of dollars more than the receipts for the same year.

If therefore this estimate could be relied on, an authority to borrow one million of dollars would be sufficient to enable government to pay all the current expenses, and to reimburse nearly four millions and a half of the principal of the debt, leaving at the same time in the Treasury a balance of two millions of dollars, a sum not greater than what under existing circumstances it is eligible to reserve. But a deficiency may take place in the receipts if the amount of debentures should exceed what has been estimated; and the expenses for the Military and Naval Department, (which, according to the estimates of those departments, and exclusively of the sum necessary for fortifications, amount to 4,916,000 dollars) may be greater than the amount actually expended during the year ending on the 30th of Sept. 1810. In order to provide for these, and other unforeseen contingencies, the propriety of authorising a reloan not exceeding in the whole the amount of the principal of the debt reimbursed during the same year, is respectfully submitted.

4. It appears by the statement (D) that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt have amounted during the year ending on the 30th day of September 1810, to 2,884,000 dollars; and during the nine years and a half ending on the same day to near 37,700,000 dollars; exclusively of more than six millions of dollars paid in conformity with the provisions of the Convention with Great Britain and the Louisiana Convention.

Taking the calendar year 1810 by itself, the principal of the debt actually reimbursed will amount to 5,163,376 dollars, viz. Annual reimbursement of six per cent. and deferred stocks \$1,412,251

3,751,125

From which deducting the loan from the bank of

2,750,000

Leaves for the actual decrease of the debt during the year

2,413,376

The loan authorised by the act of last session had at first been negotiated in the latter end of May, for 3,750,000 dollars; but the expenses having proven less than had been supposed, it was by mutual consent reduced in October to 2,750,000.—With that object in view, in order that no greater sum should be ultimately borrowed than might be necessary, and also to avoid as long as practicable an increase of stock in the market, and that of a more permanent species of debt, a temporary loan from the bank of the United States, was preferred to any other mode. It is reimbursable on the last day of December 1811, with a reservation that the bank may, in case of a non-renewal of its charter, demand an earlier payment on giving three months notice. This condition may, if enforced, save some interest to the public, and can produce no inconvenience, as there will be no greater difficulty in effecting a new loan (if necessary) in the middle than in the latter end of the year. The docu-

ments F. G. H. I. shew both the object and the terms of the loan.

From what has been stated, it appears that no other provisions are necessary for the year 1811, than a continuance of the 2½ per cent. duty, commonly called the Mediterranean Fund, and an authority to borrow a sum, probably much less, and certainly not greater than the amount of the principal of the public debt which will be reimbursed during the year. But as it is conformity with the act of 1st of May 1810 the importation of articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of Great Britain will be prohibited after the 2d day of February next, if that nation shall not, before that time, so revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, some provisions appear necessary for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the revenue arising from that cause, and of giving to that measure all the efficacy of which it is susceptible.

The probable defalcation in the revenue cannot, for obvious reasons, be at this time estimated with any degree of precision.—The experience of the ensuing year can alone afford sufficient data for a permanent and detailed plan adapted to that state of things, and calculated to ensure perseverance in the system as long as may be thought proper. But in the mean while, it appears essential to lay the foundation of such plan and to guard in time against any great deficit in the receipts of the United States: It is believed that under existing circumstances it would be sufficient to render those receipts equal or nearly equal to the current expenditure, including therein the interest on the public debt, and estimated at about eight millions of dollars: And with a view, to that object, a considerable and immediate increase of the present duties on importations is respectfully suggested.

It is not less important that the act should be free of legal difficulties and of well founded objections, and that it should be enforced by every practicable means. On that subject the following observations are submitted.

1. The law of 1st May, 1810, has neither expressly defined the edicts, the revocation of which is expected, nor made a notification by the President the evidence and sole evidence of the fact. It follows that in case of an unsatisfactory modification of her edicts by Great Britain, the decision of the question itself, whether the non-importation be actually in force or not will be left to the courts, whence delays and embarrassments will arise which will considerably impede the operation of the law.

2d. The non-importation is to take place on the 2d day of February next, if a revocation shall not have taken place before that day. But this may have taken place and not be known on that day in the United States. If the Collectors abstain from seizing merchandise imported after that day, until the fact shall have been ascertained and the edicts shall not have been revoked, the merchandise will escape forfeiture and the law during that period will be inoperative. If they seize and the edicts shall have been revoked, the seizures will have been illegal, and the collectors liable to personal suits. This inconvenience may be remedied by a provision, directing, that during that period it shall be the duty of the collectors to make seizures, but that the goods shall be restored to the parties on their giving bond with sureties for the value.

3. No exception has been made by the act in favor of vessels which have sailed for the British East Indies prior to the President's proclamation; and the short period of three months from the date of that proclamation to the day when the law is to take effect will occasion forfeitures or heavy losses in cases of bona fide American property in England paid for or ordered prior to the proclamation. It seems in every point of view eligible that cases clearly foreseen should be provided for by law, instead of being left to executive discretion.

4. It is believed that an abandonment by the United States of their share of the penalties and forfeitures which may be incurred, and the distribution of these, according to the circumstances of the case, amongst the collectors, the other custom-house officers, the inspectors who heretofore have had no share, and the informers, would ensure a greater degree of zeal and vigilance in detecting and preventing infractions of the law.

5. Some additional provisions will be necessary to enforce the law on the northern frontier of the United States, amongst which may be reckoned; the erection of some new collection districts, particularly on the river St. Lawrence and in the eastern part of the state of Vermont; an increase of salary to the collectors in that quarter, in as much as under the non-importation, that part of their compensation which is derived from fees, will be considerably reduced; and that which arises from commissions altogether lost: And an authority to the armed force of the United States to make seizures. And it may be added, that the peculiar situation of those districts will render condemnations extremely difficult, unless the obligation be imposed on persons claiming merchandise seized there to prove that the same was legally imported.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Treasury Department, Dec. 10, 1810.

The letter and report having been read, so much thereof as relates to the revenue was referred to the committee of Ways and Means, and so much as relates to the act respecting commercial intercourse, &c. to the committee of Foreign Relations.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

Mr. Findley presented the memorial of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, praying a renewal of its charter.—Referred to a select committee composed of the following gentlemen; Messrs. Burwell, Findley, Southard, Mitchell, Franklin, Butler, J. C. Chamberlain, W. Chamber-

lain, Moseley, N. R. Moore, Miller, Smelt, Johnson, Morrow, Jackson, Gan- net and Poindexter.

GENERAL WILKINSON.

Mr. Pearson said that during the last session of Congress a committee had been appointed by this House, to enquire into the conduct of Brigadier General James Wilkinson; but from a part of the report, which he read, the House would recollect that the committee had not brought their investigation to a conclusion. In order to perfect what had been thus commenced, he moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be ap-

pointed to enquire into the conduct of Brigadier General James Wilkinson in relation to his having at any time, whilst in the service of the United States, corruptly received money from the government of Spain or its agents, or in relation to his having, during the time aforesaid, been an accomplice, or in any way concerned with the agents of any foreign power, or with Aaron Burr, in a project against the dominions of the King of Spain, or to dismember these United States. And that the said committee enquire generally into the conduct of the said James Wilkinson as Brigadier General of the army of the United States: That the said committee have power to send for persons and papers and compel their attendance and production, and that they report the result of the inquiry to this House.

Mr. P. said he would barely remark that having been a member of the committee at the last session, he was well

convinced that the committee had not drawn their investigation to a conclusion; for although he had studiously avoided conversing on this subject, or communicating with any one in relation to it, yet evidence unsought had come to his knowledge, which had not been before the committee and which, if to be relied on, he deemed material to the investigation.

The House agreed to the resolution 61 to 35.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, JANUARY 8, 1811.

HEMP—this staple commodity of the state has lately experienced considerable depression in value.—FIVE dollars per cwt. is the most current, and we believe the highest price given at this time.

The following gentlemen were, on Saturday last, elected Trustees of the town of Lexington, for the present year: JOHN SPRINGLE, THOMAS WALLACE, JOSHUA HUDSON, RICHARD HIGGINS, DANIEL BRADFORD, ALEXANDER PARKER, J. B. JANUARY.

On Saturday last the shareholders elected the following gentlemen Directors of the Lexington Library Company, for the present year:

T. T. BARR, H. PURVANCE, D. BRADFORD, J. B. JANUARY, E. YEISER, and D. LOGAN, Sec'y. and Treasurer.

A Memorial from the Bank of the United States was presented to Congress on the 18th Dec. We discover nothing in this document worthy of notice, if it be not the very first paragraph: viz.

"That by an act of congress, passed on the 25th of February, 1791, the subscribers to the capital stock, &c: their successors and assigns were incorporated for a term of years, which will expire on the 4th day of March next." Goop—and this time of expiration was fixed and known twenty years ago! Mark what directly follows—

"Aware of the evils which must result from the sudden termination of the institution." VERY GOOD—a very sudden dissolution truly!

Gen. Richard Hickman is announced in the Frankfort Argus, a candidate for the office of Lieut. Governor, of this state. The Hon. John Pope, is said to have declined being a candidate for the gubernatorial chair.

A dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared by the directors of the Bank of Kentucky, for the last 6 months.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON has been elected to the senate of the United States, by the legislature of Ohio, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Rufus J. M'Graw, elected governor.

W. H. CRAWFORD is elected a senator of the United States, from the state of Georgia.

W. M. KINLEY, a republican, is elected to Congress from Virginia, as a successor to John G. Jackson, resigned.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Does not the Census law require that it should be taken on the first Monday in August, (last) or within a reasonable time thereafter?—and if so, why has the census of Lexington not been completed? Can six months be considered a reasonable time for that purpose?

YES & NO.

TO THE CRITICKS.

GENTLEMEN, When noticing what in my opinion you improperly term the Baboon capers of a player, you should not have omitted to censure the conduct—and uniform conduct of some little boys and men who attend the theatre, and disturb the audience by pert remarks which they intended as wit, and much noise to make themselves conspicuous. These people do not reflect that many go to the theatre to be amused by what is performed on the stage, and do not wish to be interrupted in this pursuit. They should also remember that because they have paid entrance money, they have no right to disturb others. In the large cities in Europe and America, the cry upon an occasion of this kind, would be "throw him over" or "put him out of the house." A resort to this measure, however disagreeable, may be necessary, and may be put in practice; for the audience who have long borne things patiently, may not be disposed to submit to them longer.—A word to the wise is sufficient, as poor Richard says.

A Lover of the Drama.

David Todd, Esq. politely forwarded to us the following law for publication, for the information of those interested

An act altering the Chancery term of the Fayette Circuit Court in the year 1811.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly, That the circuit court of Fayette county for the trial of chancery causes, which is now directed by law to be held on the fourth Monday in January in each year, shall, in the year 1811 be held on the first Monday in August, instead of the fourth Monday in January, and that all process returnable to said January term be returnable to the March term of said circuit court: Provided,

That the said circuit court shall be held during the first week of the session by the assistant judges thereof, so as to enable the circuit judge to attend the Boone circuit court which commences its August session on the first Monday in said month.

POSTSCRIPT.

Just as our paper was going to press, we were informed of the arrival at this place, of Capt. Patterson, of the Navy from Baton Rouge, he brings, we are informed, certain intelligence of the Western part of Florida having been peaceably given up to the United States; that the proper authorities on the part of our government, now at Baton Rouge had received certain assurances, that the Town and Fort of Mobile, would be evacuated without opposition, and that possession of the whole country, as far as the Perdido would be given the United States on demand.

It is conjectured, that Governor Folcher has received orders from the Hayanna, as

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That to the relinquishment of Florida to the United States, according to the treaty of cession; this corresponds with the report from Pensacola, of an arrangement having been made, by authority of the regency of Spain for delivering this country to the United States.

The detachment of troops which marched under the command of Lieut. Col. Pike, we understand did not reach Baton Rouge, being met on their way by an express, with orders for their return, and they are accordingly, we learn, on their march back to Camp Dearborn, near this place.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to alter or change the times of holding the county courts of the said county of Fayette.

(Signed) JOHN SIMPSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GAB'L. SLAUGHTER, Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED, CH. SCOTT.

December 17, 1810.

A true copy from the roll.

ATTEST, J. BLEDSOE, Sec'y.

The following bills have been approved and signed by the governor.

An act incorporating the directors of the Winchester Library company—

An act to keep open and improve the navigation of Big Barren river, from the mouth of Bay's fork in Warren county, to the mouth of Long creek in Barren county—

An act for the relief and benefit of the sheriffs in this commonwealth.

An act for the relief of the sheriff of Cumberland county—

An act authorising the publication of orders of courts, advertisements and other notices, in the Impartial Observer published in Danville—

An act for the relief of the clerk of Green circuit court, and the surveyor of Scott county.

An act erecting part of Knox county into an election precinct.

An act authorising the county court of Jefferson to lay their county levy.

NATCHEZ, DEC. 17.

WEST-FLORIDA.

We dispense with the addresses of Governor Skipwith, to the inhabitants and Legislature of the province. These addresses are however, by no means destitute of merit, as they relate to the internal regulations of this Government, and breathe also a wish to be attached to the United States. How far his subsequent conduct may have corresponded with these professions, we are not prepared to determine; we have learnt, however, that on the arrival of Gov. Claiborne, there were objections made to his taking possession of the province, under the Proclamation of the President of the United States. The reason of the objection, we have understood to be, no provision being made by the U. States for the payment of the debt contracted in the recent change of government, which has taken place in that province; although it must have been obvious to every person, that governor Claiborne, nay even the executive of the United States, was not authorised to enter into any obligation, or stipulation upon this question: yet we understand that it was insisted upon as the *sine qua non* of a delivery of the country.

They have, however, we learn, abandoned their ground, and that the forces of the United States are in peaceable possession of the Western part of Florida.

With many of our fellow citizens an opinion prevails that the conditions upon which the United States have taken possession of Florida, and the disposition they have made of the country, are not so favourable as should have been expected; yet we can see nothing hard or unjust, in either. The United States having an indisputable title to the country as far as the river Perdido, and acquiring that title under the treaty with France ceding Louisiana to the United States, to attach it in the same manner to Louisiana, as it originally was, appears to us, as the most natural and equitable disposition which could have been made of it.

We are informed also, by a gentleman, who left N. Orleans on Saturday week last, that Governor Folcher was at Pensacola, with about seven hundred men. This place not being within the claim of the United States (laying just beyond the Perdido) it was expected that he would remove his forces to Mobile. Considerable alarm prevailed with the inhabitants of both places as to the probable fate of that portion of the province. The women and many others were quitting the country, he saw several schooners arrive at the Bayou St. John's freighted with such persons

as Mr. Jouett, nor any other gentleman could meet him in the way he contemplated.

M. IRWIN, JOHN KENZIE, S. THOMPSON, JOHN LALIME.

Chicago, Oct 18, 1810.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

MR. SMITH,

The Gentlemen of Chicago having seen

in the Ohio Centinel an unwarrantable

attack on my reputation, (signed John

Cooper) have, from the impulse of justice,

inclosed to me the certificate herewith

transmitted; altho' it was intended for

the Ohio Centinel, I have thought proper,

(as Coopers flanders have reached Lex-

ington) to request you to publish it in

your paper: This, Sir, I truly will place

Coopers reputation and my own in cor-

rect points of view, and attach approba-

tion or odium to its proper objects. The

subscribers are, Math. Irwin, U. S. Army—John Kenzie, justice of the peace—Seth Thompson, Serg'n. of the U. S. army—John Lalime, Indian interpreter.

I am, your humble servant,

C. JOUETT.

FOR THE OHIO CENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,

We have seen in your paper of the 20th

inst. a publication signed John Cooper, in

which he calls C. Jouett, Esq. Indian agent of this place, "coward, a poltroon

a wretch," &c. thereby insinuating that

he has challenged him; which we admit,

but we know that Mr. Jouett accepted

his challenge upon condition that he,

(John Cooper) would first of all, disem-

barrow himself from a number of serious

charges exhibited against him as surgeon's

mate of the garrison of Fort Dearborn!

We also know, that a prerequisite so in-

dispensable was not complied with; and

as Mr. Jouett is now absent from this

place, we think, in justice to his character,

we should declare our sentiments respecting him: And we give it as our opinion,

that, as a public officer, his official reputation

remains untarnished, and as a gen-

tleman, his pretensions are unblemished.

And we are further of opinion, circum-

stanced as John Cooper is, that neither

Mr. Jouett, nor any other gentleman could

meet him in the way he contemplated.

M. IRWIN, JOHN KENZIE, S. THOMPSON, JOHN LALIME.

Chicago, Oct 18, 1810.

I WISH TO PURCHASE OR HIRE,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

SEVERAL NEGRO BOYS,

Between the age of 14 and 18 years, to work

in a Rope-Walk.

THO. H. PINDELL.

Lexington, Jan. 8th, 1811.

I HAVE FOR SALE

A Negro Woman and Child,

And a GIRL about sixteen years of age—

both good house servants.

LEWIS HAWKS.

January 1st, 1811.

CASH

FOR WHITE-OAK STAVES.

FOR particulars apply at my shop on main

street, Lexington.

WILLIAM DOPSEY.

Madison Hemp & Flax Spinning

Company.

A MEETING of the shareholders will be held at Mr. William Saurwein's tavern in Lexington, on Monday the 21st inst. at 4 o'clock, for the choice of a Director, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Abner Le Grand—and for other purposes.

THOS. T. BARR, Sec'y.

January 7, 1811.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

Thomas Adams 2 Richard Allen 2 Capt. B. Ashby William Alexander Robert Alexander Nathaniel Ashby George Andrews Blackston Abernathy

Mary Botterill Jesse Bryant Samuel Blithe 2 Hartwell Boswell Thomas Brawner Dr. Joseph Buchanan Benj. orio. Burbridge Henry Ball James Binning George Brittenham Andrew Bigg 3 Benedict Bacon doct. Walter Brashear John C. Bacon James Brock Benjamin Berry Walter Brightman George Brown Samuel Berkley Harmond Back

George Clarke Samuel Calvert Micajah Clarke Leonard Cheany Henry Coalhouse Lewis Craig Catherine Campbell William Cooke Nancy Cooper Benjamin Culver John Culver Edward Cavens Vollentine Cress Clerk of circuit court

Woodson Durrett Reuben Dooley John Duffy Johnston Dalzel Benjamin Elliott Maddox Fisher John Fisher Gersham Fairchild John Ferguson Joshua Ford

Robert Grayson Thomas H. Gallandet James C. Goodwin Doct. Adam Goodlet Jesse Griffith Peter Gregory

Thomas Hill Sally P. Hopkins, John Holden Susan Holmes Catherine Hargy Abel Headington William Hardin John Hendley Robert P. Henry Robert Howard Lewis Haller Thomas Hopkins Geo. W. Hardin Eleazer Hoag

James Johnson Ambrose Jones Benjamin Knox William Leavy Israel Ludlow Dempsey Lissiter Warner W. Lewis Jesse Lewis Richard Litteral John Langhorne John Lewis

Alex'r Mahan sen. John M'Dowell Thomas Moor J. & D. Macconn John M'Call Thomas M'Clanahan Francis Moore George Maddison Mary M'Kay Wm. M'Connell Thompson Martin Alex. M'Cardie Thomas Marshall Samuel Martin Alex. M'Crosky

Mrs. Ann New Parker Nicholson Neal & Maunt

Thomas J. Overton Doct. James Overton Polly Outten

Miscellaneous Selections.

OLD ELWES OUT-MISERED.
The following anecdote is literally true, without the least exaggeration or embellishment:

In the state of Connecticut, and to S—, lives a Mr. W—, a farmer of a handsome property, and in easy circumstances; but notorious for his miserly disposition. About six years ago, an aged neighbour of his received his death-wound by a fall from his horse, before this miser's door. He had humanity enough to run to the relief of the maimed gentleman, took him up, and as his sleigh was at the door put him into it, and carried him a few rods to a friend's house. In a few days the gentleman died; and his oldest son administered upon the estate, which was settled in the usual form. A few weeks since, Mr. W— called upon the administrator, and after a hesitating preliminary, addressed him in the following words:

"Ever since your father's death, sir, something has lain heavy upon my mind, which I have been desirous to make known to you; but which, for various reasons I have delayed to this day. And now I feel ashamed to tell you what it is; but, indeed, sir, it presses my mind so hard, and appears to be so much a duty to myself and family, that I must reveal it. Now, sir, you must know that if it had not been for me, your honored father would have died in the road. At the moment he fell, I was just going to sit down to a fine roasted spare rib as ever was set upon any man's table in the state of Connecticut. This is true, sir, and if you don't believe it as good a one as ever was cooled you may ask my wife, and she will testify it. Now sir, I left this excellent warm spare rib, and ran to your father's relief. I took him up & offered to bring him into my own house, which he refused. However, I gave him a wine glass full of cider brandy, the best liquor I had in the house; & then put him into my own sleigh, and carried him nearly a quarter of a mile. All this, sir, I did, and as you were administrator on the estate, and a man of feeling, I hope you will have some consideration. Indeed, sir, I cannot afford to loose it, and though it may be outlawed, yet in conscience, I think you cannot refuse it."

He was answered, that it was singular, to demand pay for a common act of humanity, that the public had been duly advertised in the newspapers, all debts had been paid and the whole business closed for more than five years. This he acknowledged, but insisted in equity he had a claim, and entreated that he might not be denied. It was then proposed to leave the matter to reference, and have a regular bill laid before them. The affair is not yet settled, but is expected, that though the referees will admit there is no legal claim, yet in equity, they will allow him three cents for his half jill of PUPALO, about five more for attendance and the sleigh, and also the estimated difference between a warm spare rib and a cold one.

Change of Times.—From the subversion of the Roman Empire to the 14th and 15th century, women spent most of their time alone, almost entire strangers to the joys of social life, and seldom went abroad, but to be spectators of such public diversions and amusements as the fashions of the times would countenance. Francis the First was the first who introduced women on public days to court. Before this time nothing was to be seen at any court of Europe but grey headed politicians, plotting the destruction of the rights & liberties of mankind, and warriors clad in complete armor, ready to put their plots into execution. In the 12th and 14th century, elegance had scarcely any existence, and even cleanliness was hardly considered as laudable. The use of linen was not known, and the most delicate of the fair sex, in those days, wore woollen shifts. In the time of Henry VIII. Peers of the realm brought their wives behind them on horseback when they came to town, and in the same manner took them back to their country seats, with hoods of waxed linen over their heads, wrapped in mantles of cloth, to secure them from the cold. And in Paris during the reign of Francis the Fair, to ride in a two wheeled cart along the dirty streets, was reckoned a grandeur of so enviable a nature, that he prohibited the wives of his citizens from enjoying it; and at that time wine was only to be had at the shops of apothecaries, where it was to be sold as a cordial.—*London Paper.*

At Spalding sessions, last week, an Englishman was found guilty of stealing from a shop, at Crowland, a pair of small clothes—for which offence he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment. This imprisonment was a thing which Pat didn't like at all; and with a very long face he told the justices on the bench, that if they persisted in detaining him in prison, "the devil of a potato" would his poor old mother get for the winter, for she depended upon him to dig her crop, and would be starved if he didn't go!" The poor fellow begged, therefore, that their worship would "do some *civilizing* to him," and let him

be off. The magistrates were amused with the whimsical style of the petitioner, and changed his sentence to a *public whipping*; whereupon Pat, in a grateful ecstasy, thanked them kindly; and he underwent the flogging through the market last Tuesday with high good will.

LONDON PAPER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THOMAS T. SKILLMAN

PROPOSES TO PUBLISH IN LEXINGTON, KEN
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
TO BE CALLED

THE AMERICAN STATESMAN.

THE diffusion of political information is an object of the first magnitude in a free government. Next to the promotion of virtue, it is ardently and perseveringly to be sought after and cultivated. An ignorant, no less than a vicious people cannot long be free. To preserve, unimpaired, our liberties—to perpetuate our republican institutions, it is indispensable that the torch of truth should enlighten us, as well as that virtue should mould our hearts. It is on this principle that a FREE PRESS becomes so very important to a FREE PEOPLE.

In vain does ambition meditate the subjection of the people, or tyranny decree for them the chains of servitude, where truth flashes abroad its sacred illuminations, and where men yield themselves to its superior influence and direction.

To effect this design shall be a prime concern in the publication of THE AMERICAN STATESMAN.

An open and unrestrained communication of every species of political intelligence deemed important to the people shall be a ruling principle in conducting this paper.

The public are entitled to a full statement of national affairs, the operation of government, and the political standing of the country; and it becomes the imperative duty of a newspaper editor to give it. This, I hope, shall be faithfully done. But, in performing our editorial functions, it shall ever be our care to let moderation and a calm dispassionate manner characterize our whole conduct. To conciliate, not to irritate—to enlighten, not to mislead, shall be the character of this paper.

When the Press is otherwise employed it becomes the instrument of extensive injury to society—it is subverted—the impression of its dignity is lost—it is the curse of human kind.

Though this journal will be principally devoted to politics, still our columns shall be open

for the insertion of every species of useful intelligence, and for temperate discussions on every important subject.

It will be asked, and the public have a right to ask, "what are your politics?" After relating an anecdote I will answer the enquiry.

At a time when it became fashionable with a certain class of citizens to slander and vilify the renowned WASHINGTON, the late Patrick Henry, being asked for his opinion of that great man, expressed himself thus:—"He is the greatest as well as the best of men. When he dies a well-executed historical monument should be erected over his tomb. *And to this consecrated spot,*" added he, with a glow of generous enthusiasm, "*the American youth should ever repart to learn virtue and patriotism.*"

To such a monument we have not, indeed, access; but history has reared a lasting monument to his fame, and to that we can resort for so laudable a purpose.

I am fearless then to answer, that, as a young man, I have formed

my politics on the WASHINGTON model; and,

as an editor, I mean to devote my paper to the inculcation of those wholesome principles,

those sound practical doctrines which once animated the policy, and which now adorn the writings and hallow the history of that eminent statesman.

In following a man who made a thousand sacrifices to serve his country, who embarked his all in her cause, and who, by a dignified retreat from the caresses of a devoted army at the close of the war, shewed the world that the love of country, not a wish for personal aggrandizement, was the sublime motive which governed his actions, I shall, I flatter myself, act more correctly, as well as more safely, than I should by pursuing the principles and theories of political experimenters and visionary philosophers. And I do not hesitate to declare it to be my opinion, that if our country is fated to ruin, its overthrow will ultimately be effected by exchanging the salutary maxims and solid doctrines of the WASHINGTON SCHOOL, for the crude notions and novel opinions of mere theorists in politics. Whenever a nation ceases to be governed in her policy by such principles, and urges her precious bark on the dangerous tide of experiment and conjectural essay, the destruction of her liberty cannot be remote. Of this, alas! we have done but too much already, and at this moment we bear the scars of our folly thick upon us. It is high time we should return to those happy principles, those tried measures which once raised us to a proud and envied pre-eminence in the scale of nations.

CONDITIONS.

1. THE AMERICAN STATESMAN will be published on a large super-royal sheet, and printed with a handsome type.

2. The price will be two dollars & fifty cents, payable in advance; or, three dollars, payable at the expiration of the year.

3. Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted on moderate terms.

4. Provided a sufficient number of subscribers are received to pay the expenses of publication, the work will be commenced the first of July next.

5. Printers in the western country who are willing to encourage a paper conducted on the principles above expressed, will confer a favor by giving this notice one or two insertions.

Lexington, December 20, 1810.

DAVID TODD.

Judge advocate 42d Reg't.

Dec. 10, 1810.

WALLER BULLOCK.

JAMES FISHBACK.

OF Lexington, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

practices in the Fayette, Jessamine and Scott Courts.

WALLER BULLOCK.

JAMES FISHBACK.

OF Lexington, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

practices in the Fayette, Jessamine and Scott Courts.

REMOVAL.

ASA BLANCHARD,

GOLD & SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS the public generally that he has removed his shop to the corner of Short and Mill streets, opposite to Mrs. Russell's and Dr. Fishback's, where he carries on his business on a much more extensive scale and elegant style, being provided with workmen of the first abilities. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *Gold and Silver Work*, which will be sold on the most moderate terms. Saddlers can always be furnished with silver and plated heads and cantles &c.

He flatters himself that the prices and quality of his work, added to his unremitting endeavours to please, will procure him at least an equal share of the custom of Lexington and its vicinity. Orders from a distance will be attended to with the greatest punctuality and dispatch.

Silver & tortoise mounted SPECTACLES,

Large, small & long tortoise HAIR COMBS.

The highest price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Lexington, Dec. 1, 1810.

LEXINGTON

Oil Floor Cloth Factory.

THE friends of domestic manufactures, and

the friends of the subscribers are informed, that

there are now arrived at the factory, blocks of

the most elegant pattern, for carpets, which

were procured by Mr. Levert, at a great ex-

pense in Philadelphia. The subscribers have

been at a very great expense, in fitting up the

factory, to be enabled to supply the inhabitants of

this state, with so elegant and useful an article,

under the prices at which it is manufactured in

Philadelphia (notwithstanding the advanced

piece they pay for colors.

The carpets which have been manufactured

are allowed to be of a superior quality to any

that have been imported—the subscribers there-

fore request the encouragement of the enlight-

ened inhabitants of Kentucky to establish a

manufactury which promotes the interest of

the hemp grower, spinner, weaver and the domes-

tic comforts of its inhabitants.

Prepared waggon covers—water proof;

Dutch Wax-Cloths, for side boards and table

covers—carpets, &c. papering and painting in

in all its branches by the subscribers.

LEVETT & SMITH.

N. B. Those who wish to have carpets, are

requested to make immediate application, and

those who wish to furnish their own cloth, may

see a specimen at the factory, how it should be

wove.

An apprentice of 16 years of age, wanted at

the factory.

Dec. 10, 1810.

NEW GOODS.

P. I. ROBERT

HAS just received, and is now opening

in the store formerly occupied by Messrs.

Thomas & Robert Barr, an elegant and

extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

GLASS, CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE,

A superior quality of IMPERIAL,

HYSON, HYSON SKIN and

Young HYSON TEAS, &c.

All of which being bought at the most rea-

sonable prices, will be sold very low for

cash,

13th August, 1810.—tf

William Webb, M. D.

WILL practice PHYSIC SURGERY, and

MIDWIFERY, in the town of Winchester and

its vicinity.

Winchester, 28th Nov. 1810.

3m

WILLIAM BOWLIN.

Dec. 11, 1810.

FOR SALE,

Or to Rent for a term of years,

THAT large and elegant Brick TAVERN,

situated adjoining the public square, in

the town of Flemingsburg, K. and late the prop-

erty of General Gabriel Evans; the situation

healthy and pleasant, and the buildings well

calculated for a tavern and store, and the state

road leading from Paris to the eastern states,

passing immediately by the door, and consider-

ably travelled. The payments, either rents or

purchase money, shall be low and easy, and

made to suit the purchaser. The store room

may be rented with or without the tavern.

There is sufficient ground for garden and clo-

ver lot. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or

Charles C. Duncan, Flemingsburg, Ky.

13th August, 1810.

W. N. POTTS

October 25